funds is made Ministry/Department-wise and not State-wise. The Ninth Five Year Plan outlays for the North Eastern States pertaining to large and mediunm, village and small scale industries (VSI) and mineral sectors are given below:'

(Rs. In lakhs)

States	VSI	Large & Medium Industry	Minerals	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	3432	806	372	4610
Assam	17477	19500	1027	38004
Meghalaya	3200	5800	1200	10200
Mizoram	5973	534	385	6892
Nagaland	8528	1674	1900	. 12102
Manipur	4284	8227	140	12651
Tripura	3799	4120	15	7934
North Eastern Council	—	1617	183	1800

(b) and (c) The new industrial policy for the North East provides for restructuring of state Public Sector Undertakings in the North Eastern States from the National Renewal Fund (NRF). Based on the NRF guidelines, the State Government of the North East have been requested to indicate the requirement of funds under NRF assistance.

अनिवासी भारतीयों/घरेलू निजी क्षेत्र द्वारा निवेश

2074. **श्री गोविन्दराम मिरी** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जून, 1998 से 31 जनवरी, 1999 के बीच देश के औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में विदेशी अनिवासी भारतीयों और घरेलू निजी क्षेत्रों से निवेश में काफी अधिक गिरावट आई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके तथ्यात्मक कारण क्या हैं;

(ग) उक्त अवधि में देश में राज्य-वार कुल कितनी पूंजी का निवेश किया गया और 1997-98 की तुलना में यह निवेश कितना हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने पूंजी निवेश में कमी के संबंध में कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया हैं; और

(ड.) इस कमी के कारण देश में औद्योगिक विकास को कितनी हानि हुई?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) से (ड.) विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष निवेश प्रवाह (जी.डी.आर. को छोड़कर) 1997 (जनवरी –दिसम्बर) में 12,989 करोड़ रूपये की तुलना में 1998 (जनवरी-दिसम्बर) के दौरान 13,265 करोड़ रूपये था। इसमें अग्रवासी भारतीयों तथा विदेशी निगामित निकायों द्वारा किया गया निवेश शामिल हैं। घरेलू निवेश के मामले में अप्रैल, 1998 जनवरी, 1999 के दौरान अखिल भारतीय वित्त संस्थानों द्वारा दी गई स्वीकृति एवं किए गए वितरण दोनों ही में पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि की तुलना में क्रमश: 32.6% तथा 14.5% वृद्वि दर्ज की गई हैं।

औद्योगिक निवेश प्रस्तावों के राज्य-वार ब्यौरे मासिक एस.आई.ए. सांख्यिकी में उपलब्ध होते हैं जिसका संसद पुस्तकालय सहित व्यापक रूप से परिचालन किया जाता हैं।

Permissible component of expenditure under PMRY

2075. MISS MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the permissible component of expenditure under PMRY on plant and machinery, other consumables, labour charges (wages), miscellaneous expenses etc. under different sectors; and

(b) the average level of investments made by the States and Centre separately during the period from 1st April, 1998 to 31st December, 1998?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): (a) Under the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana, projects up to Rs. One lakh are covered in case of individual entrepreneurs. If two or more eligible person join together in a partnership, project with higher cost (Maximum up to Rs. Five lakhs) are covered up to individual eligibility. The scheme does not lay down any specific proportion of expenditure on plant and machinery, other consumables, labour charges (wages), miscellaneous expenses, etc.? The expenditure on these components depends on the nature of unit/business set up.

(b) Under the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana, a major part of the project cost (about 80 per cent to 87.5 per cent) comes as loans from the banks. The Central Government provides subsidy at the rate of 15% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 7,500/- for individual beneficiaries. The subsidy is authorised to the Reserve Bank of India which is adjusted in the bank accounts of individual beneficiaries. The Central Government's assistance in the form of funds for training of beneficiaries and contingencies, etc., are released to States/UTs.

No direct investment is envisaged from State/UT Governments. The State Governments may provide necessary infrastructure support for setting up of the enterprises.

During the period from 1st April, 1998 to 31st December, 1998 Rs. 94 crores were authorised to the Reserve Bank of India by the Central Government for release to the implementing banks for meeting the subsidy requirements. The Central Government released an amount of Rs. 11.57 crores to States/UTs for training and contingencies, etc., during the period from 1.4.1998 to 31.12.1998 under the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana.

Opening of non-core sector for foreign investment

2076. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the specific gains expected by opening up the non-core sector to foreign investment;

(b) whether there is deep divergence of opinion on the issue of MNC entry with 100 per cent FDI in the non-core sector;

(c) whether Government have made any effort to evolve a consensus on this issue;

(d) whether it would be in the long term interest of the economy to take rigid stand on contentious; and

(e) the steps proposed to evolve a consensus on the efficacy of opening up the non-core sector to 100 per cent FDI?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): (a) to (c) The Government policy on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is aimed at attracting foreign investment to supplement national efforts, especially in the core sector. In addition, activities such as consultancy services (including management, engineering & manpower), development of computer software and hardware, activities with forward and backward linkages with agro business and farm sector, etc. are also encouraged for FDI upto 100%. However, areas such as pure domestic trading (including retail trading) are not open to FDI. The gerneral FDI regime as also sector specific policies arc formulated keeping in mind national priorities and requirements.